REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.765.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line, hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOMMEREH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month*.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

XTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 28th Febru 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Marsenio, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 21st March 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 138	„ 66 0

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company dispatch Steamers from Bombay to [illegible] as under :—

[illegible] 250 H.P., on the 10th April 1877
[illegible] 400 do. do. 10th May „

And for Freight and Passage, apply to
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] March 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows :—

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one room.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation : 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation : 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms ; up-stairs : 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand 6 Horse Power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to Messrs. ALSTONS & Co., Mangalore.

20th February, 1877.

FOR SALE.—LICENSES to MANUFACTURE CANTWELL'S PATENT LOCK TILES.—These tiles will be found particularly suitable for roofing purposes. AGENTS WANTED. Every description of Agency business effected by us including the filing of Patents.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 : Livery for Horses on Commission Sale, 30 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse. Rs. 800.

A thoroughbred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would go a good cross-country horse. Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, a pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 500.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stabl Bombay, 10th March 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD. Alkaline Purgative ..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS.....per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient } Saline .....quarts per doz. }	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative .....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gascous..... „ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 13TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY GENERAL DESIRE)
OFFENBACH'S MASTER-PIECE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS
OF
GEROLSTEIN,
IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

GENERAL BOOM ..... Mr. J. Rollings.
BARON PUCK ..... „ A. Plumpton.
PRINCE PAUL ..... „ J. Bayson.
BARON GROG ..... „ G. Fenton.
FRITZ ..... „ H. Verdon.
PEPOMUC ..... „ Barker.
WANDA (*a Peasant Girl*) ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
THE GRAND DUCHESS ..... Miss ELCIA MAY.
SOLDIERS, etc., etc.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
SPINNLIED ..... Litolff.
PASQUINADE ..... Gottschalk.
A bet on the Second and Third Acts
HIBERNIAN ECHOES ..... Bonville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Gallery ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... „ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY !

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ON 2ND APRIL.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,864 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

For passage and further particulars apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MANGROVE, Captain George Pearse, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents,
S. S. Mangrove.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum ; also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS FOR BOMBAY.

SENDERS of GOODS are requested to state on the Consignment Note to which of the Stations, in Bombay, they wish their Goods conveyed, namely :—"Boree Bunder ;" "Bhau Pore Trust Sidings ;" "The Colaba Sidings ;" "The Sassoon Dock Sidings ;" or "The New Colaba Company's Sidings."

Goods which are consigned to Bombay will, as heretofore, be brought in all cases to Boree Bunder.

Only Cotton can be sent to the "Colaba Sidings," but Cotton and all other traffic can be sent to all the other Stations and Sidings named.

The Wharfage Charges and the several Rates and Charges which are made upon Goods (Cotton included) consigned to the various Stations and Sidings in Bombay respectively, all of which have been already advertised, will remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

THE LEADER,
A Weekly Journal of Politics and Literature.
EDITED BY JAMES HUTTON.

CONTENTS OF No. 2. MARCH 10TH, 1877.

1. Short Notes.
2. The Week.
3. Nepal.
4. The Sultan and his Indian Sympathisers.
5. The Truth about the Famine in Madras.
6. Rents and Ryots in Bengal.
7. Cholera in its Cradle.
8. British India Reconstructed.
9. Day-by-Day.
10. Gleanings.
11. Extract.
12. Telegrams of the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION.

	Town.	Mofussil.
3 Months'	Rs. 6	Rs. 6 8
6 „	„ 12	„ 12 0
12 „	„ 20	„ 22 0

For advertising rates apply to the MANAGER, Calcutta Central Press Co., 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.

All other communications to be addressed to the Editor, 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta.

LOTTERY.
BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 85,000.) (No. of Prizes 1,016.

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.		Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	..... Rs.	2,000
1 „	..... „	1,500
1 „	..... „	1,000
4 Prizes	each 500 .. „	2,000
6 „	„ 250 .. „	1,500
8 „	„ 125 .. „	1,000
20 „	„ 100 .. „	2,000
25 „	„ 50 .. „	1,250
50 „	„ 25 .. „	1,250
100 „	„ 20 .. „	2,000
300 „	„ 15 .. „	4,500
500 „	„ 10 .. „	5,000
1,016		Rs. 25,000

FOR TICKETS APPLY TO :—

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street; Messrs. CURRANEE & Co., Church Gate Street; Dr. J. F. D. DeSOUZA, Mody Street, Fort; Dr. J. N. FONSECA, Dhobie Talao; Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA, Khetwady; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Librarian, Kalbadevi Road; Poona: Messrs. CASTELLINO & Co.; Ahmedabad: Mr. M. J. Lobo; Madras: Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO; Kurrachee: Mr. A. J. DeCOSTA and Messrs. VOLKART BROS.

The Agents and Ticket Holders are requested to send in their account to the Treasurer before the end of April next in order that the drawing date may be fixed as early as possible.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO FOR HARMONIUM.—Wanted to exchange a Broadwood's Semi-Grand Piano for a good Harmonium. "M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a handsome TONGA, light and well-balanced, adapted for a pair, with a set of Double Harness. Apply "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a small BUGGY or DOGCART, suitable for a Pony, 13 hands. Apply "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill—furnished preferred—at moderate Rent. Apply stating particulars to "X. Y. Z.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an INTELLIGENT CLERK, accustomed to Correspondence. Apply by letter to "J.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

GINGER BEER, Lemonade and Soda Effervescing powders, in the highest state of perfection, 12 powders in a box for Re. 1. Apply to W. J. Ess[illegible].

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply stating terms and locality, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a good Black HORSE and Second-hand Circular Glass-Fronted English BROUGHAM and one light Palanquin Office SHIGRAM. For particulars apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.
ALSO
A large assortment of
COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE
REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,
Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
In Morocco or Russia Leather.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather.
From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

THE GLADSTONE BAG,
IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,
is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE.
Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.
Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.
From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG
is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.

in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
27	by 15	by 12	and 24	by 15	by 12

From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,
OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.

In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.
From 7 to Rs. 12.

In Morocco.
From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,
IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,
Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes :—

WHITE
LIGHT BLUE
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED
SCARLET
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED

} Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,

6, HUMMUM STREET.

FOR THE RACES.

FRESH ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' ONE AND TWO BUTTON GLOVES.

LADIES' THREE AND FOUR BUTTON GLOVES.

FANCY BOXES.

WORK BASKETS.

LADIES' TIES IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

PARASOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rick Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable jewellery on account of the different mortgagors and by the order of Dosebai daughter of Hormusjee Gudyalee, the same consisting of brilliant, emerald, ruby, ruby and pearl rings and hoop rings, emerald necklace, large and small pearls, spare ruby and emerald earrings set with brilliants, diamonds, ruby and emeralds, double cased gold watch, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 cases colored scarfs, 7 yds.
10 cases colored prints.
7 bales grey shirting.
Few bags of peruvian guano.
To close an account—
Few boxes of superior portwine and claret.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.
Just received, a fresh assortment of Wines and Spirits—

	Price per 2 doz.
Margaux in pints	Rs. 12
Haut Margaux in pints	14
Chateau Belair do	16
Lormont do	14
Chablis do	16
Haut Barsac do	16
	Price per 1 doz.
Haut Barsac, in bottles	Rs. 16
St. Jilien Medock do	8
Louis Bochado Cognac, in bottle	19
Arthur Chapoit Cognac of superior quality, in bottle	24
Dunville's Old Irish Whisky	16
Bruce Craig & Co.'s Ginger Liqueur	13
Breakfast Claret	8
The Assorted Vineyard's Cultivators Cognac, otherwise called "The Beehive"	23
Amontillado Sherry Vina Pasto Sherry	18
Pinlegarty assorted wine of 4 doz. qts. in case	28

A rich collection of French, porcelain toilet sets, tea sets, and dessert sets to be sold at 20 per cent. less than English cost to close account.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Oleograph (Pictures) in rich gilt frame.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of musical instruments such as cornets, baritone, bombardin, contra bass, violin, cymbals, flats, flageolets, guitars, &c., of best quality and other fancy goods in trade of Messrs. Lobo, Pinto and Farria, at Kalbadevie Road.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed by Mortgagee to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 A.M., precisely, at Kalbadevie Road, little opposite to Messrs. Jamsejee Nowrojee & Co., the following fancy goods in trade of Messrs. Lobo, Pinto and Farria, on their account and risk, viz :—

Lady's silk handkerchiefs, silk lapes, necklaces, silk belt and stockings, fiddle's guitars, and piano strings and wire, bass wire, piano keys, fiddle tails, accordians, concertinas, flutes, piccolo, flageolets, cymbals, violins, guitars, cornets, bazit ins, bombardon, contra bass, full size drum leathers and other musical instruments of best quality, lady's and gentlemen's silk gloves, scented soap by Dessie and Lubin, ball soaps, double and single silk umbrellas for ladies, tortoise hair combs, tambourines, ivory carved fans for ladies, illuminum sleeve and stud buttons, walking sticks, velvet and Europe cloth, collars, lady's and gentlemen's straw hats, gentlemen's soft and silk hats, lady's and gentlemen's and children's boots and shoes of sizes, pictures, spring candlesticks, albums, riding and carriage whips, cup boards with glass doors, dressing glass, sign board, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from the 15th instant.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 636 of 1875.

Ruttonbai Khanbai, widow of Hussenally Tyabjee, Allybhoy Hussonally, Adumjee Hussonally and Mamanbai, wife of Tyabjee Brahim, respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhandy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and Abdool Cadur Hussanally, a minor of the age of three years by his next friend Jeewajee Khanbhoy ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hussonbhai bin Syedna Abdool Cadur Nusmoodeen and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Executors of the Will of Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased ..... Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., under instructions from James Theriens, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in this suit, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the undermentioned date the following property :—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 13th March. Lot No. 12,

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhau Daji Road, in the Pubdidistrict of Bholeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 6624 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 97, and containing by admeasurement 152 6/9 square yards little more or less, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the property of Rustomjee Eduljee Soonawalla, and on the south by the aforesaid Bhaje-Palla Road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and porcelain wares &c., at Nos. 7 to 10, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in Marine Lines, the handsome household furniture of Lieut. J. S. King, the same comprises rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, tea, beat pattern teaset, cruet pickle and egg frames, waiters, ice pitcher, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining room, washing, dressing, writing, pier and side tables, drawing room, easy, folding with and without arm chairs, screens, Brussels and Cambay carpets, lady's writing table, teapoys, side board, whatnot, ottoman, sofa and reclining couches, iron bedsteads, campcots, cupboard, wardrobe, chest of drawers, mahogany dressing glass, two wax vases, table ornaments, pictures bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished blackwood household furniture made to order, by Deschamps, beat plated rich crockery and glasswares, books, press, Office shigram, young Arab horse, &c., at No. 60, Breach Candy, opposite the "Crow's Nest."

On SATURDAY, next, the 17th March, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, the valuable household furniture of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARD AND SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

About 70 tons superior teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR, SWEEPINGS OF GRAIN AND COTTON, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station Boree Bunder.

50 Bags of sugar, partly damaged by wet.
A large quantity of sweepings of grain and cotton.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. Cleveland, to sell by Public Auction, at his house, Breach Candy, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A.M., a valuable collection of plants.

Catalogues will be published and the plants is now on view from 6 to 8 A.M. and from 5 to 7 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned places, a lot of Lost Luggage, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a first class Grand Square Pianoby "John Broadwood and Son," a Slate Bagatelle table, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome French problished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of R. N. Cighlan Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, glass, and porcelain ware, a large open carriage, a pair of Australian horses, (one horse a charger) harness, &c., at No. 6 Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses &c., the property of an officer breaking up his establishment.

Full particulars

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1877.

In the absence of any fresh political news business here has still a very unsettled feeling, and there seems no likelihood of any improvement until we have decided intelligence of some kind.

Reuter's closing commercial telegram of Saturday gives very little information which we have not already noticed. Coffee was firm at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Cochin Cocoanut Oil was 5s. per ton higher, Ceylon 10s. per ton lower. Seeds were the same as on Friday.

Enfaced Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. lower in Fours and Fours-and-a-half, which are now quoted at £88¾; Fives-and-a-half are given at £90½, a decline of 1½ if the quotation is correct, but Reuter gives it with a query as to its correctness. In Indian Exchange Bank shares the only change is an advance of £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai.

No quotation is given for Bar Silver, nor can we hear of anything fresh from private sources. The biddings for Council drafts on Wednesday will be for the usual amount of £175,000.

The balance sheet of the Agra Bank, Limited, shows a very profitable year's working. The net profit for the year ending 31st December amounts to £98,735, out of which an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ending on 30th June, and the Directors now declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the past-half year, and apportion £40,000 to Reserve Account, which now stands at £120,000, leaving a balance of £4,415 to carry forward to the current year.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 10th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.		Inc. Rs.	4,18,182
Do.	do. at Branches	Dec. „	3,92,504
Deposits		Inc. „	24,25,738
Government Securities		Dec. „	59,400
Loans		Inc. „	3,85,731
Bills Discounted		Dec. „	2,91,288
Cash and Currency Notes		Inc. „	22,90,476

This large increase in Cash, arising, as it does, solely from a decrease in the public demand, is strongly in favour of easy money, and failing any change brought about by Government action, it now seems all but certain that we have seen the dearest point of money for the season. The requirements for Cotton during the next few months will probably be somewhat larger than of late, but with prices declining so rapidly as they are at present, there seems no reason for anticipating a demand beyond the available supply of funds.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a somewhat steadier feeling and for a time the Banks raised their buying rates 1/16d., but advices from Calcutta coming weak, and the Bank of Bombay return being so favourable, a backward tendency was observable in the afternoon, and at the close rates are partially 1/16d. lower than Saturday. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9 9-16d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote demand drafts 3/16 premium ! 60 days sight 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak to a degree. We cannot learn that anything is known yet as to the forthcoming Budget, but judging from the way the market is going opinion seems to favour the probability of a Rupee Loan being brought out on this side. No transactions of any importance have taken place to day and it is almost impossible to give exact quotations, but so near as we can go we call Fours—and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97½; Fives-and half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET is very quiet. The business of the day has been unimportant and values have not fluctuated to any material extent. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered throughout and the only movement in Press Companies is a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas, an advance of Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Orientals. Treacher and Co., Limited, are in request at a further improvement of Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON today has been very irregular. In the morning prices gave way about Rs. 2 per candy, but later on there was more disposition shown to buy and rates recovered in some instances to about their former level. The receipts for the past three days have been 13,312 bales, promising a total somewhere about the same as last week. Closing prices are as follows:—

Best Ginned Broach, Ready		Rs. 199	per Candy f. p.
Good Omra	„	190	„ „
F. G. F. Omra	„	188	„ „
G. F. do.	„	185	„ „
Good Dhollera	April	193	„ „
F. G. F. do.	„	190	„ „
G. F. do.	„	187	„ „

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a shade firmer. A considerable number of steamers have arrived lately, but as most of them are either chartered or proceeding to outports, the pressure on the market has not been so great as was anticipated. For ready shipment we quote Liverpool via Canal £2-2-6. The iron ship Oriflamme has been placed on the Liverpool berth and has engaged part cargo at £1-18-9 per ton. A steamer is reported to have been fixed for Marseilles at £2 5 per ton, freight payable there.

PIECE GOODS continue very quiet, and although prices are nominally unchanged, the tendency is still easier. Supplies of all descriptions are very liberal, and notwithstanding the continued downward movement in Exchange, we look like seeing still lower values.

COALS are firm and a fair enquiry prevails, especially for Cape shipment, at hardening rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	104
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	675 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	683½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	309
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India, and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
ational Bank of India.	17,200	250	125	6 do.	168
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	975
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	119
Mazagon Land and Port Canning Land Company, Limited	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	640
	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 2l8 3-6	5 p. c.	272
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13-16	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6-7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21-12	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	20 p. a.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19-6 5-15	do.	240

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th March as compared with the statement issued on the 3rd March:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd March. Rs.	10th March. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	83,15,358	57,33,540
Do. do. do. at Branches	16 66,873	12,74,279
Other Deposits	1,46,21 762	1,70,47,53
Post Bills	44,769	48,268
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,31,600	4,13,299
	3,40,80,392	3,65,16,916
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	36,22,939	35,63,559
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,26,855	18,18,380
Loans on Security of do. do.	17,14,041	20,99,772
Current Accounts, overdrawn	8,969	6,134
Bills Discounted	1,07,63,991	1,04,69,703
Stamps	3,514	3,794
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,964		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,55,000		
Bullion	3,61 964	3,61,964
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,61,374	2,85,696
Cash and Currency Notes	1,56,17,438	1 79,07,914
	3,40,80,392	3,65,16,916

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. S. NYMPHŒA, 857 tons, Captain J. Adams, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE INCH MERNOCK, 786 tons, Captain J. Robson, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP VARUNA, 1,270 tons, Captain J. A. Philip, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 28,764 cwts. linseed, and 200 cwts. bones.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG, 1,054 tons, Captain J. Barnestone, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Newcastle (February 12th) brought a cargo of 884 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

MESSRS. R. RUDATTINO AND CO.'S S. S. INDIA, 928 tons, Captain G. Dodero, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from the Genoa (February 16th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, brought two passengers.

THE P. S. GANGES, 1,247 tons, Captain John Walsh, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Newcastle (January 27th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,722¼ tons coals.

The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Grey, will sail to-day for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cutch Mandvie.—Capt. French of 11th Regt. N. I. and three servants. For Kurrachee.—Lieut. A. Keene and two servants. For different ports.—One hundred and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CALCUTTA, 665 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (March 9th), via Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, with a general cargo from London and the following passengers from Kurrachee.—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Davis, two children and servant, Mr. G. Yardley and servant, Capt Reynolds and servant, Mr. Marks and servant, and one hundred and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE S.S. MANGROVE, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Pearse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 12th,) via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a following passengers.—Mr. M. H. Scott, Mr. S. J. Scott, Mr. M. Scott, Mr. E. M. Scott, Mr. E. J. Scott, Mr M. Fullerton, and Mr. H. Dearlove. She brought the following cargo:—1,421 packages piece goods, 280 twist, 328 boxes soaps, 10,209 bundles iron, 50 cases copper, 8 cases wine, 1 case brandy, 65 cases iron, 2,773 bundles iron hoops, 25 packages papers, 15 cases slates, 5 cases thread, 6 cases umbrellas, 39 cases brass, 18,843 bars iron, 764 kegs nails, 25 packages steel, 12 packages glassware, 3 casks glass, 850 boxes tin plates, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Mangrove (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, Feb 12.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, Mar 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Seine (s)	Morning	London.
	Hibernia (s)	Cox	Penang.
	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vingorla, Gray to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Varuna, Philp to Falmouth.
Barque Inch Mormock, Robson, to Rangoon.
Steamer Nymphœa, Adams, to Bassein.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Mongolia, to Southampton. &c.
Steamer Pehlwan to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Oriflame to Liverpool.
Ship Centenhial, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
8	India (s)	Rogers	Moulmein, Mar 1.
	Kurrachee (s)	Lonie	Sandoway, Mar 3.
	Martha Davis	Benson	Liverpool, Nov 6.

PASSENGERS.

Per India.—Mr and Mrs Crombie, infant and 1 European maid servant, Mr and Mrs Quinton Mr J H C Fisher, Mr P Hordern, Mr J Harris, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Ramlall, Mr H Nelson.
Per Kurrachee.—Mr M Halliday. Mr C M Showers, Mrs Coates, Master Sarson, 2 Native ladies and child.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nelhi Martin s—5 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Standfeven—17 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 404 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.
City of Baltimore s—304 bundles sheet iron, S.S. Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Severn s—60 cases champagne, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 75 cases Shipsoprjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Nelhi Martin s—16 cases hardware, Abdoolally Gulvmhoosein.
J. C. Stevenson s—50 drums turpentine, Ebrahim Abdool Currim, 65 casks pale ale, Byramjee Nusserwanjee; 73 cases portwine, Benn. Ashley and Co; 100 casks beer, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthucky; 5 barrels alum, Teolosidas Khimjee; 30 cases soap, Eabboy Tyebally; 50 cases yellow metal sheets and 20 cases copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 boxes candles, Hasseum Allarakhia; 25 cases matches, Cassum Abdool Rehmon.
Ben Nevis—290 packages gun powder, Mahmedali Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Cuithness—121 cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Purshotum; 275 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Blenheim s—350 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 163 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund;
City of Baltimore s—41 bales hemp, Gaddum and Co; 31 bales cotton, Dossey Khattow; 2 bales hemp, Khemjee Lukhmidas and Co.
Orifiamme—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Carslo s—61 bales, Kessowjee Toolsidas and Co; 5 bales wool, Canjee Anundjee; 100 bales cotton, Edwards and Co; 125 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurmsee; 75 bales wool, Framjee Soondjeejee; 250 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Standard s—480 cwts rail and 56 bales wool, Nensey Megjee; 28 bales cotton, Hunsraj Lulljee; 101 bales cotton, Huridass Sewjee; 55 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee.
Trimeria s—1,950 cwt wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nusser Keshowjee and Co.
Renown s—211 bales wool, 17 bales rags and 3 bales jute ropes, Hurjeevan Vassonjee; 409 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 52 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 201 cwts amba soldee, Nanjee Heerjee; 52 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 93 bales hemp, Laljee Narayenjee; 35 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.
Nellie Martin s—280 cwt bones, Ruzubally Alleyraza; 2,400 cwt wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—5½ cwt ivory, Allibhoy Momedjee; 6½ cwt ivory, Suriff Durvesh; 8 cwt ivory, Abdoolrehman Ahmad; 8 cwt ivo y, Mamedjee Hejee Ademjee; 15 cases shundroos, Peerbhoy Assur; 11 cwt ivory, Khambhoy Peerbhoy; 24 cwt ivory, Moolchund Jewraj; 33 pieces E tech. Peerbhoy Assur.
Mongolia s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Prince Regent—775 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nurses Keshowjee and Co.
Autocrat s—800 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 400 bales cotton, Espinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—65 cwt horns, A Blaschek and Co; 7,892 cwt gingelly seed and 2,000 cwt rapseed, Ralli Brothers; 883 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—250 bales cotton, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jamshomed; 100 bales cotton, Tarachund Manockchund; 750 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 77 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 42 bales twist, A Hubibhoy; 52 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co.

HIGH COURT.—13TH MARCH.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Nahalchundboy Nathoobhoy and others—Tyabjee and Scott.
573-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Alavahoo and another vs Framjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.
188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L. Fletcher—Nameebai vs Ludma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Elisaer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoolram on Allarukhia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikally vs Zenabee widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Honorable MR. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

To speak to minutes of Decree at 4-30 P.M.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Muneemram Himutram vs Framjee Morarjee—Muljee and Bomonjeee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

316-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others—Jefferson and Payne.
705-76—J Macfarlane—Framjivundass Jevundass vs Vijbhoocundass Hurribhoy—M M Munshi.
696-76—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Lotham and others vs Abeychund Rag vjee—J Macfarlane.
714-76—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs Lalljee Shamjee and another—J Macfarlane.

For Investigation under sec 395 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Shaik Adum bin Shaik &c vs Solomen Daniel—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

690-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Hussonbhai bin Syed-a Abdool &c.
27-77—J Macfarlane—Morarjee Tulsidass vs Bhanjee Nandee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
265-77—J Macfarlane—Ghirdhurlall Futtechund vs Jugrooghur Rugnathghur and another.
271-77—Crawford and Beevey—L Crawford and another vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia.
278-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Semabai.

LONG CAUSE.

584-76—K Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and another vs Dinbai—J C Cama.
217-76—In person—Richard A Dallas and another vs Gunputrao Morojee Zaoba and another.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

501-74—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Sha Ichshchund Jugjivundass vs Maneckchund Purbhoodass.
145-76—Crawford and Beevey—Geogachund Dawichund vs Alexander Fstewart.
689-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—A J Macdonald vs Moola Sydna Abdool Cadur &c.
11-77—P Kawasjee—Savuldass Remtoran and others vs Savatram Bunneechund.
257-71—P Kawasjee—Mungeonmull Ramsook vs Jamnadass Kessonlall and another.
270-77—Prescot and Winter—A Renand vs Vituldass Nurseydass and another.
277-77—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shapoorjee Sorabjee N vs Allarakia Sewjee.

LONG CAUSES.

702-76—Fletcher and Smith—Cowasnbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
684-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Amerchund Laljee vs Davidas Purshotumdass—Crawford and Beevey.
161-76—Jeffreson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagardass Parmanundass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Grant, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty.
Combe, Capt, Bengal 10th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.
Toller, Capt, Bengal 11th Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.
Patterson, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Delhi.
Allen, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on furlough, from Sehore.
Close, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.

MARCH 11.

Thorp, Lieut, Bombay 2-17th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Parsons, Major, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on furlough, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 10.

Riddick, Surg, Bengal A M D, on furlough, from Kampa.
Davis, I cut Col, Bombay 1st B Regt, on leave, from Hydrabad, Sind.
Reynolds, Capt, Bombay 3rd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Harrison, Sub Lieut, Bombay 1-15th Regt, to join, to Deesa.

MARCH 12.

Graves, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Bridges, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Parsons, Major, Madras 1st L Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Close, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Reynolds, Capt, Bombay 3rd S Horse, on furlough, to England.
Forbes, Major, Bombay 2nd Sind Horse, on Medl Cert, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 1st March 1877).

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Umballa on Friday, the 23th day of Jan 1877, No 992, Private and Actg Trumpeter Robert McDermott, 11th Regt of Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—

CHARGES.

1st Charge—Having, on the twenty-seventh (27th) Dec 1876, left his guard at Camp Delhi with out having first obtained leave from the non commissioned officer in command of the said guard; and having remained so absent until about 1 o'clock P M of that date.

2nd Charge—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Camp Delhi, on the twenty-seventh (27th) Dec 1876, struck with his pouch belt Sergt Henry Cannar, of the 11th Hussars, the said Sergt Cannar being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office; and having about the same time, used threatening language to the said Sergt Henry Cannar, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say:—"You reported me for nothing, I will give you something now to report me for, you * * * * *" and again after he had been secured by an escort—"I will do for you, you * * * yet."

3rd Charge—Having, at Camp Delhi, on the twenty-seventh (27th) Dec 1876, wilfully spoiled the following articles of his equipment, viz. a trumpet and the following article of his kit, viz a stable jacket.

FINDING—The Court finds that prisoner, No 992 Private and Actg Trumpeter Robert McDermott, of 11th Hussars, is guilty of all the charges.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, No 992, Private and Actg Trumpeter Robert McDermott, of 11th Regt of Hussars, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years, and also to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one trumpet and one stable jacket.

The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H M's service.

EDWARD FOSTER, Col, Lt Col 12th Regt, President.
UMBALLA, 27th Jan 1877.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

Three years of the penal servitude to be spent in India.

FRED P. HAINES, Genl C-in-C in India.

MOOLTAN, 12th Feb 1877.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 2nd March 1877.)

The following orders are confirmed:—

Bhaugalpur Station order, dated the 11th Jany 1877, appointing Lt G B Eyre, 5th N I, Station Staff Officer.

19th Bengal Lancers—Regtl order, dated the 9th Feb 1877, making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th Oct 1876, consequent on the return from general leave of Major A G Owen:—

Capt W W Biscoe, Adjt, to officiate as 2i Squdn Officer.
Capt G M Abbott, 1st Squdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer.

22nd Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 14th Feb 1877, making the following appointments, vice Capt C H Bridges proceeding on furlough:—

Capt G J Hare, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander.
Lt A S McRae, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.
Lt R Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

28th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 6th Feb 1877, appointing Lt L Dening, Wing officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt S H P Graves, appointed to the 19th N I.

27th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Feb 1877, making the following appointments, with effect from the 10th idem, viz. Lt Col G C Rowcroft, appointed to the Command of the 14th N I:—

Capt H H Birch, Wing Commander, to officiate as Comdt.
Maj C J Staghes, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Lt R A Swetenham, Qr Mr and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander.
Capt C W Babington, Wing Officer and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjut.
Lt F C FitzGerald, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Maj J Bell Officiating Inspector of Army Signal Service, to Bdze, to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

9th Lancers—Capt J A F H Stewart-Makenzie, from the 1st Dec 1876 to the 3rd March 1877, in India, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted to in G O C C of the 7th Nov 1876, p. 557.)

Royal Artillery.—Maj G O'Connor, (E Batty, 8th Bdze,) to England overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt A J Dunnage, (G Batty, 11th Bdze,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

39th Foot—Lt and Adjt M J E Fenwick, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Lt Col C Acton, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

54th Foot—Lt T S Boileau, (Wing Officer 44th N I, on probation,) from the 7th Aug 1876 to the 7th Jan 1877, to Calcutta, to study the native language.

2-60th Foot—Lt Col H P Montgomery, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Capt G L M'L Farmer, to remain in England, from the 25th Aug to the 24th Nov 1877, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 23rd Feb 1876, p. 60.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th March 1877.

Lt Col J Johnstone, Bl Insfy, late in civil employ, is posted to Almorah for duty.

Lt Col H M G Jarvis, 8th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Me rut to Peshawar, for duty with the R A at that station.

Under Clause III, para 160, Sec V, Part II, Transport Regulations.

In anticipation of approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, the name of Lt J Spens, 85th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers classified for duty at the Regtl depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 510.

The leave of absence on private affairs (in extension), granted to Lt C M H Downing, G Batty 2 Bgde R H A, in G O C C of the 21st Feb 1877, page 67, is hereby cancelled.

Vety Surgn H Thomson, doing duty with E-11th R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Mutra for duty with the 10th Hussars.

Under Clause VII, para 160, Sec V, Part II, Transport Regulations.

The following movements of Vety Surgns are ordered:—

Vety Surgn J Burton, B Bgde R H A from Umballa to Meerut.
Vety Surgn G Greening, E Bgde R H A, from Meerut to Umballa.
Vety Surgn S Gillespie, B Bgde R H A, from Meerut to Cawnpore, for duty with F Batty 19th Bgde R A.
Vety Surgn J Mills, B Bgde R H A, from Umballa to Allahabad, for duty with E Batty 11th Bgde R A.

Under Clause VII, para 160, Sec 6, Part V, Transport Regulations.

Apothecary H P Smith, 1-3rd "The Buffs," is granted general leave of absence up to 26th May 1876, from date of expiration of leave, given him in G O C C dated the 9th March 1876, p. 86.

While the sanction to the short furlough to South Down is transferred from No 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 12th Bl Cavy.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District order, dated the 21st Feb 1877, directing Capt C W Campbell, Genl List Cavy, late Adjt Gov's Body Guard, Madras, to do duty temporarily with the detachment 3rd Bl Cavy at Barrackpore.

Kasauli Station order, dated the 12th Feb 1877, makin the following appointments:—

Local Maj W C Wolseley, Station Staff Officer, to assume command of the station and depot, vice Maj W T Corrie, 4-11th Foot.

Lt H W Hilton, 41st Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, during the time Maj Wolseley is in command, there being no passed officer available.

Shillong Station order, dated the 16th Feb 1877, appointing Capt G W Beresford, 43rd N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer with effect from the 17th idem, during the absence of the Bgde Maj on tour of inspection.

70th Foot—Regtl order dated the 29th Feb 1877, appointing the following committee of paymastership, vice Maj G E Huddleston, deceased:—

President—Lt Col W H Ralston.
Members—Capt H W R de Coetlogon, and Capt R S Biddell.
Capt Biddell to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 19th Feb 1877, making the following appointments:—

Lt A DeV Alexander, having returned from a course of Garrison Instruction, to officiate as Sqdn Officer, vice Capt D Adamson, Offg as Adjt.

Lt H Clamb to officiate as Sqdn Officer, vice Capt C E Harenc, Offg as Adjt.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 16the Feb 1877, making the following appointments, consequent on the retur n from furlough of Maj J Bartleman:—

Maj J Bartleman, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Gordon, on furlough.

Capt G M D Hill, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Commander, v ce Bartleman.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 10th Feb 1877, appointing Lt H M P Hawkes to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 1st Dec 1876, vice Lt R G Handcock, Offg as Adjt.

4th Goorkhas—Regt order, dated the 21st Feb 1877, appointing Capt C J Barquharson, attached, to be Offg Wing Officer, with effect from the 24th Jan 1877, vice Lt C A Mercer, proceeded on famine duty in the Madras Presidency.

Addendum—To G O C C dated the 24th Jan 1877, p 34, appointing Capt F W Collis, to be Wing Office 21st N I, add the words "and to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice L Col J. Hudson."

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 8)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Lt J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, Jhelum, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay Sec 28 (d) 1, of the Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to appear before a medical Board at Bombay.

Mr H G Fanshawe, Asst Comr, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Asst Settlement Officer, Moolt an, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Lt Govr is pleased to sanction the proposal of the Municipal Committee of Dharmsala, for the levy of an increased rate of Rs. 10, per annum, for the use from the Egerton Canal by houses of the class occupied by Europeans in that Municipality.

Mr G F Vyse, Asst Engr, is appointed an "ex-officio" member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore, in the Moultan Dist.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, Muzaffargarh, has obtained six months' special leave of absence under Chapter V Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail him self of the same.

Gopal Das, Extra Judl Asst, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with retr spective effect from the 7th June 1876.

Mr G R Elemie, Depy Comr, 2nd class, is appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Peshawar, under the sanction contained in Government of India, Home Dept, letter No 296, dated 27th Feb 1875.

Mr F W R Fryer, Settlement Officer, Jhang, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr, Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th Feb 1877.

Mr E S Steedman, Offg Asst Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Jhang, vice Mr F W R Fryer, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd Feb 1877.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Lt Govr has been pleased to sanction the transfer of an appointment in the 2nd grade of the 2nd class to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police, with effect from the 23rd Aug 1876.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 23rd Aug 1876, in the vacancy caused by the above transfer:—

Mr H Beck, Offg Dist Supt of Police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supt of Police.

Mr A A St B Impey, from the 4th grade of the 1st class of Asst Dist Supts of Police.

Mr H A Rotton, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th grade of the first class, with effect from the 23rd Aug 1876.

Leave—Mr D E McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, has obtained one year's leave on the usual terms, to enable him to proceed to Europe under Sec 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with twenty days' subsidiary leave on full pay.

H H the Lt Govr is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st March:—

Mr D K Homan, to be an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police.
Mr A Cowell, to be an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police.
Mr D K Homan, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is posted to Lahore.

The following orders are confirmed:—

4th Punjab Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 8th Feb 1877, directing Capt E A Money, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Sqdn Comdr in addition to his duties as Adjt, until further orders, as a temporary measure consequent on the death of Lt-Col J Gillespie, 2nd in Command and Sqdn Comdr.

Dated 19th Feb 1877, making the following temporary appointments:—

Lt E Lloyd, 1st Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Lt C G Mansel, Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Comdr.

With reference to "Punjab Gazette" Notification No 488), dated 9th Nov 1876, Mr E James, Asst Engr, was allowed preparatory leave from 21st Sept 1876 to 4th Oct 1876 prior to his embarkation from Bombay on furlough, under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A Bowling,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 12TH MARCH.

MAIDEN PONIES.

Scout	1
Leotard	2

HANDICAP.

(Raven	1
Fireman	2

HUSSAR CUP.

Nonpareil	1
Farewell	2

HACKS.

Aladdin	1
Chieftain	2

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 12TH MARCH.

A special meeting of the Viceroy's Council is fixed for Thursday, the 15th instant, for the Budget Statement.

THE NEW BISHOPS.

Yesterday the Reverends Cardwell and Sargent were consecrated Bishops of Southern India at the Cathedral. The ceremony was imposing; it lasted three hours.

GOVERNMENT RATE FOR FAMILY REMITTANCES.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

The India Office has issued orders that from the 1st of April the rate of Exchange for the conversion of Indian pay into family remittances will be 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

Count Schouvaloff has returned to London from Paris after having had a special interview with General Ignatieff. The Count is the bearer of a fresh proposal for the collective action of the Powers in obtaining the acceptance by the Porte of the original programme presented at the Conference.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12TH MARCH.

Montenegro persists in the demands for a cession of territory and a seaport before signing peace with Turkey.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, 11TH MARCH.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, left here to-day.

ISMAILIA, 11TH MARCH.

The Indian troopship Euphrates, outward bound to Bombay, has passed the Canal safely.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
Exchange on India	1-9 5-16 (?)
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88½
4½ per cent. do.	88½
5½ per cent. do.	90½ (?)
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£88,606,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£103,100,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£44-10
Chartered do do.	£20
Do. Mercantile do. do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market unchanged.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9¼d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 9¼d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 9-16d. "
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-6 each.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fers. Persian line right to London.

We regret to hear that Major Cumberlege met with a bad carriage accident yesterday in Bombay and was consequently unable to leave, as he had intended to do, by the mail for England.

The Secretary of State has bestowed a special gratuity of £1,000 on Mr. Charles Forjett, late Commissioner of Police at Bombay, in acknowledgment of the good service he rendered to the State in 1857.

The troopship Euphrates left Suez on Monday morning for Bombay.

A sum of twenty lakhs has, we hear, been made over to the engineers of the Punjab Northern State Railway, for immediate expenditure between Jhelum and Rawul Pindee.

The *Rangoon Daily News* says:—"We are informed, and requested to make public by Mr. Condon, who has just arrived from the Pellew Islands in the pearler, the Montiara, and who has been trading about these islands for the last four years, that he has been deputed to deliver a message to the British authorities here from Abbathule, the King of the Pellew Islands, and his chiefs, to the effect that they wish to be placed under the British flag, and they represent that a good depot could be formed there for vessels proceeding from Australia in the north-east monsoon. Mr. Condon states that the King and chiefs have been actuated in this resolution by a fear of the Spaniards in Manila."

The *Englishman* announces the death of one of the oldest pleaders who practised on the Appellate side of the Calcutta High Court, Mr. R. T. Allan, who had been ailing for a very long time, died on Friday morning. Mr. Allan, who first practised as an attorney of the Supreme Court, began to act as a pleader on the Appellate side in 1855, and enjoyed an extremely large business. He was esteemed and respected by every one who knew him, and his loss will be deeply felt by a large section of the community, especially by those—and their number is very large—who were recipients of his open-handed charity.

Sir Henry Norman's friends have decided upon having an evening party in the Town Hall, Calcutta, in his honour just before he goes; also on having his portrait painted, to be hung in the same place. The form of the entertainment to be given him has been influenced very much, the *Englishman* says, by his own expressed wish for something as little formal as possible. A simple evening party will allow of all his friends seeing him in a pleasant unceremonious way, and of saying "good bye" to him on his last night in India. He leaves by the China steamer of the 18th. We are glad to see adds our contemporary that it is also intended to secure a good portrait of Sir Henry. So strong a committee and the large number of his friends assure its being worthy of Sir Henry Norman and of India. The Town Hall will contain the portrait of no more faithful public servant or more generally popular man than General Norman.

The *Madras Mail* describes the departure of Mr. Ellis:—"The Central Railway Station, Madras, on Friday evening presented an unusually gay and animated appearance, owing to the departure of the Honourable R. S. Ellis, C. B., for England. Long before 6, a large number of ladies and gentlemen drove down to the Central Station to take leave of him. At about a quarter to 6, Mr. Ellis arrived in the Governor's waggonette, accompanied by the Duke of Buckingham, Ladies Grenville, Sir Richard Temple, Captain Bertie Hobart, Captain Hadaway and Captain Aylmer. Besides the above there were on the platform Sir William Robinson, Lady Robinson, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Drever, Colonel Weldon, Mrs. Weldon, Captain Taylor, the Honourable J. G. Coleman, Meer Humayoon Jah Bahadoor, Surgeon General Smith, Mr. Elwin, Mr. Pogson, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Robinson, &c. Mr. Ellis then took leave of his friends, and entered the carriage accompanied by Mr. Elwin, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, who accompanied Mr. Ellis to Raichore. As the train moved off the crowd gave Mr. Ellis three hearty cheers.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It refers to the settlement of an important point of law:—"We hail with satisfaction a ruling of the Chief Court just published, which reverses a former decision (No. 14 of 1875), about the legality of which we have always entertained serious misgivings. It was held by the majority of a Full Bench in the earlier case, that a statement of an account, when duly made, though it gave a cause of action, to be brought within three years from the stating of the account, only did so as regards items within three years prior to striking the balance. Mr. Justice Melville, however, who was then on the bench, dissented from this principle, and held that it was not competent to the Court to look behind a properly stated account to see what items were within limitation, and what items were more than three years old; as any item, however old, could be included in the balance struck. A divisional bench, composed of Mr. Justice Campbell and Mr. Justice Boulnois, has now adopted this view, and as the latter Judge was one of those who formerly held the contrary doctrine, we presume the matter is set at rest, and what we strongly feel to be the better opinion has prevailed. An 'account stated' is a transaction now clearly recognised by the Legislature, as the Limitation Act of 1871 mentions it as a starting point from which a certain period of limitation shall run; and it appears to us that the value of the clause in the said Act would be practically *nil*, if in an action brought upon the balance struck, it was competent to the Court, though no doubt existed as to the *bona fides* of the transaction, to pull the account to pieces to see from what time the several items which composed it dated."

The *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks on the Jail Conference which has just concluded its labours in Calcutta:—"The Jail Conference, which has been discussing its meals with great regularity since the 15th January, and has also occasionally been able to give some attention to various matters connected with prison discipline, concluded its session on Thursday, and may be expected some time next year to in form the world of the various devices by which its members have been endeavouring to kill time during the past seven weeks. An impression, which is very general in society, and is probably correct, accounts for the value of the suggestions which the Conference will add to the literature of their subject, by questioning the qualifications of those who were appointed its members. Certainly there has never before sat a perfectly serious Jail Conference in any civilised country whose members were so entirely unknown, as authorities on the subject which they were invited to discuss, as the gentlemen who have just been emancipated from a trying task. The carelessness running through the whole arrangement culminated suitably in the selection of an officer as president who not only is no authority on jail matters, but also never, we believe, in the whole course of his official career, had anything whatever to do with any important public prison. The real cruelty of this unfortunate sham is that it will be made the ground for declining to call another conference for ten years and in the meantime the burning questions, which have been blistering the hands of jail officers for the past ten years, will continue their sad work until some rude explosion awakens the Government from its sleep."

The following Cabul news is published by the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

Some misunderstanding has arisen between the Governor and Deputy Governor of Turkistan which has resulted in a great deal of personal recrimination and jealousy, which has induced the latter to act independent of the former. Affairs having reached this state, intimation of it was conveyed to the Amir who directed that if they did not adjust their disputes immediately and act in unity so far as the affairs of the country were concerned, one of the two would be discharged. During the tenure of this difference the administration of affairs was much neglected and many important measures towards the security of the country from invasion by foreigners were postponed.

General Daud Shah, commander of the forces at Kandahar, is meeting with much opposition from the Shia sect, or tribe of the troops, in his endeavour to carry out reforms in his command. The Shias hold the principal posts in the commissariat of the army, and the General has traced some very serious defalcations in the military chest for which this faction or tribe is solely responsible. He wrote to the durbar that the army under his command is mostly composed of members of 3 tribes whose Shiaism is predominent, and he proposes to fuse into it men from all parts of Afghanistan by the gradual dismissal or transfer of some to other commands, so as to break through any evil combination which may likely to be created and matured by these men; the durbar see no objection to his course, only they advise the General to proceed cautiously.

It is reported in Cabul that the Russians have commenced concentrating troops, supplies, carriage—ponies, camels &c., at Charjui with the view to attack Merv-Shahjihan, and that the Turkmans are preparing for an effective defence. But the report requires confirmation. It is also reported that the Turkmans are fortifying the fort of Mere and that they have a force of 23,000 horse and foot ready to oppose the Russians, not reckoning the aid which they expect from the surrounding tribes, whose forces when combined will form a total of 40,000 fighting men. They say it will be the final struggle against Russian domination.

Kurram is just now in a ferment. That country is almost deluged with troops of all arms. The Governor reported to the Amir of Cabul that the British people were erecting cantonments in Thall and had already stationed there one infantry and one cavalry regiment as also a battery of artillery. His Highness directed the commander of the troops at Cabul to push forward two infantry and two cavalry regiments and one battery of artillery to this country without delay. These troops have since arrived at their destination. Some portion of this force with that which was in Kurram before, is posted in front and in rear of that town. The Governor assures the Amir that the forces now under his command will be able to cope with any serious contingency arising.

The following short account of the career of General Changarnier, who died a few days before the last mail left, is given by the *Times*:—

The death of General Changarnier has called forth general expressions of regret and respect. He was born at Autun on the 26th of April, 1793, was educated at St. Cyr, which he left in 1815 to join as a simple private one of the privileged companies of Louis XVIII.'s body guard. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish Campaign, and in 1825 obtained the rank of Captain. His promotion was very slow until his exploits in Algeria earned him distinction, General St. Arnaud styling him the "African Massena." With a handful of Light Horse he covered the retreat from Constantine, and on another occasion, with 300 men, he routed 6,000 Arabs. He possessed self-confidence almost in excess, and never lost his coolness in the most trying circumstances. Becoming successively Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Major General, and General of Division, the Duc d'Aumale, on becoming Governor of Algeria in 1847, resigned into his hands the chief military command. After the Revolution of 1848 he returned to France, and asked "the Republican Government to utilize his devotion to France." Lamartine offered him the Berlin Embassy, but he preferred his profession, to diplomacy, and on the outbreak of the Paris disturbances in April he spontaneously placed himself at the head of the available forces and restored order. In June, at the next by-elections, he was elected Deputy for the Seine, though he had then succeeded Cavaignac in Algeria, and the latter, on becoming head of the Government, gave him the command of the Paris National Guard, which repressed more than one outbreak. This post he retained till January, 1851, when, after incessant attacks from Bonapartists, who knew his integrity and Radicals, who professed to consider him a General Monk or an Orleanist plotter, the Prince President superseded him. He was one of those arrested on the 2nd of December and banished from France. He took up his residence at Mechlin, refusing to profit by the permission to return home until the Amnesty of 1859. The Empire would have been only too glad of the adhesion of so gallant a soldier and so upright a man, and a Marshal's *baton* would speedily have followed; but Changarnier spurned the Court favours. He held aloof while laurels were being gained in the Crimea and Lombardy. Not until the eve of the War of 1870, foreseeing the importance of the impending conflict, did he offer his services, which Marshal Lebœuf courteously but firmly declined. After the first disasters, the Emperor was touched at the arrival of the aged soldier, and allowed him to join the Staff. On Bazaine taking the command, Changarnier remained with him at Metz. In October he was sent to Prince Frederick Charles to negotiate for the free departure of the garrison for Algeria or for an armistice. He accompanied the Army into captivity, and, on the war ending, was elected Deputy by three Departments. He took his seat on the Right Centre, and though he had long been M. Thiers' friend and admirer, he took an active part in his overthrow, his impetuous interpellations and interruptions making him a prominent member of the Assembly. He even publicly spoke of senile ambition—an epithet, of course, directed at M. Thiers. He promoted the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists, but, on the Comte de Chambord's refusing Monarchy impossible, he proposed the renewal of the Marshal's power for ten years, a term eventually reduced to seven. Changarnier voted steadily with the Right and against the new Constitution, but his voice was scarcely heard after the summer of 1874, when he advocated an early Prorogation, vaunting the "*jucunda otia vitæ*." He was elected a Life Senator by the late Assembly, and his death is almost the first vacancy which has arisen in the ranks of the Right in the Senate.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th March compared with that for 28th February:—

Liabilities.	28th February. Rs. A. P.	6th March. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,71,116 2 5	16,71,119 2 5
Treasury Balance	1,41,56,072 2 8	1,78,87,712 0 10
Other Deposits	2,13,74,316 13 0	1,99,47,649 7 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,32,154 13 1	2,77,270 14 7
Sundries	6,92,571 8 8	7,05,536 13 8
Rs.	5,82,27,134 7 8	6,04,69,288 7 0
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,00,79,114 12 8	99,93,187 7 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	54,91,057 13 4	59,05,963 13 4
Credits on ditto	44,58,886 3 4	43,98,316 12 6
Bills Discounted	1,65,77,075 10 4	1,77,76,637 11 5
Balances with other Banks	3,38,622 3 1	57,509 14 5
Bullion	3,91,602 4 5	9,27,359 2 10
Dead Stock	10,42,300 1 3	10,41,529 1 0
Stamps	11,282 4 11	11,249 1 1
Sundries	3,64,245 13 9	3,96,545 7 10
Cash at Head Office	73,88,890 2 11	81,78,199 3 6
Do. at Branches	1,26,99,105 1 8	1,19,78,690 13 3
Rs.	5,82,27,134 7 8	6,04,69,288 7 0

OUR NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

JHELUM, 3RD MARCH.

In my first letter I gave a brief summary of the history of our North-West Frontier, and I will now give you an equally condensed account of the principal physical features of our boundary line and its vicinity, and a few details relative to the people who inhabit the district thus defined. In this letter, as in my last, it must be borne in mind that I am simply epitomising the information which I have gleaned from various sources—principally Government documents, and the writings of old and well-known frontier men. In thus for a time, leaving the ordinary limits of letters "from our special" I do so, as some knowledge of the history, physical geography and tribes of the Frontier is absolutely indispensable in order that we may obtain not only a just appreciation of the present state of affairs, but a firm basis on which to found our criticisms of the policy of the future, which, if we can accept certain plainly visible signs, we may anticipate will vary considerably from the policy which has been pursued heretofore.

The portion of the Frontier with which we are now more immediately interested is that which lies between Kohat and Abazai. The latter is a village and fort situated on the northern bank of the Swat river, almost due north of Peshawur, from which it is but twenty-two miles distant as the crow flies. Between this place and Saadeen, a village beyond the Frontier and close to the north bank of the Cabul river, the Frontier line goes about south by west for the first seven miles to Panjpao, where it makes a bold sweep and runs for some distance nearly due west at about a mile and three-quarters north of Fort Michni. It then makes another bold curve and crosses the Cabul river at a right angle with the stream at the point of junction. This line indicates the frontier of the Doaba, pergunnah or district of the Peshawur division. Physically, this frontier is clearly defined by the abruptly rising mountains beyond our territory, whose naked crags and peaks confine the valleys and villages of the Turrukzais, a branch of the Momund tribe. Our boundary, after crossing the Cabul river, takes a slight curve towards the east and then runs down to Jumrood Fort on the north bank of a mountain stream which rises in the Khyber Pass. This Fort is situated eleven miles due west of Peshawur, and marks the limit of English territory at the entrance to the Khyber Pass, the Tarturra peak of which, attaining an elevation of 6,860 feet, lies ten miles N. E. by E. from the Fort. This portion of the Frontier differs but little in its physical features from that described above, except that the Molagara mountains are loftier and more irregular than those further north. The inhabitants are Khaibarees (Khyberees as they are sometimes termed), a portion of the Kokee Kheyl or tribe of the Afreedee family. From Jumrood to Bara the aspect of the Frontier changes but little, and leads in a S. S. E. direction, resembling somewhat an attenuated letter S., curving first towards the south and afterwards towards the north. From the Cabul river to Bara, which is a Fort on the north bank of the river of the same name, the Frontier forms the western limits of the Khuleej district of Peshawur. From Bara the boundary runs a little eastward of due south for ten miles to Jani Ghurra (four miles west of Fort Mackeson), from which it proceeds south-east, crossing the north entrance to the Kohat Pass, and then S. of Fort Mackeson, turns up with a bold sweep to the north and east to the ridge of the Shamshuttoo range, along which it passes until nearly S. of Ispeenhak, whence it again goes south to the crest of the Janakhwur hills. The same roughly shaped, abruptly-rising kind of mountains, line almost the entire length of this boundary, which divides the Peshawur district from the Adam and Aka Kheyls of the Afreedee family, two of the most turbulent and unmanageable of the Frontier tribes. The latter tribe or Kheyl are frequently spoken of as the Bussi Kheyl, but that name properly belongs only to one of the numerous sub-divisions of the tribe. They occupy the hills which lie between the north entrance to the Kohat defile and the Bara Fort. These hills are not so lofty as those beyond the Khuleej frontier, but are more barren and sterile, and afford insufficient pasturage for the herds of the tribe, who are consequently forced to migrate at certain portions of the year. The Adam Kheyl occupy the remainder of the Frontier just described, as well as the territory lying below it and stretching southward to the north boundary of the Kohat district and easterly to the west frontier of the Khuttuk territory. A portion of this boundary line is given above. From the last point mentioned the line follows the crest of the Janakhwur hills, inside of Jellala Sir (5,110ft.), where it leaves the ridge, and bending slightly towards the south, by Tootkay, goes south-westerly along the Hinki Sir mountains until immediately south of Janakhwur, where at a point seven miles south of that village it makes a rough semi-circular sweep to the south, coming up again, 10 miles southwest by south from its *point de departure* from the Hinki Sir range. From this it runs along the foot of the Kohat range nearly due west above Kohat to Hadeegurh, where, after a short detour to the north, it again turns south.

A feature, which affects almost the entire series of mountain frontier which I have thus described, must not be omitted. This is a strip of waste uncultivable land from one to five miles broad, which fringes the outskirts and feet of the different mountain ranges bordering upon our territory. This unfertile stretch is sometimes spoken of as the "Mehra."

From the details which I have thus given, your readers will have no difficulty in dividing the Frontier line from the Swat river to Kohat into four irregular and unequal portions—

1. The Turrukzai frontier from the Swat river to the Cabul river;
2. The Molageree frontier from the Cabul river to the north of the Khyber Pass;
3. The Kukee Afreedees frontier, from the north the Khyber Pass to the river Bara;
4. The Aka Afreedees frontier from the river Bara to the Kohat Pass;
5. And last, the Adam Afreedees frontier, including all that portion of the Afreedee territory which lies to the east of the Kohat defile, and forms a kind of "Peninsula," being almost entirely surrounded by British territory.

Before entering into the subject of the various tribes thus indicated, it is absolutely essential that we should have some idea of the nature of the relationship which exists between them, and, indeed, all the various tribes which are scattered over the whole of Afghanistan. This is a subject which must to the uninitiated prove complex and puzzling, and nothing but a fixed determination to succeed and a tiresome comparison of Elphinstone and Cavagnari, Bellew and James, can enable the enquirer to arrive at any practical conclusions on the subject. One great cause of the difficulty which the would-be student of Frontier matters has to encounter is the ambiguity arising from careless or indifferent use commonly made of the words "Kheyl," or tribe, in speaking of the various divisions or families into which the Afghans as a body are divided, and the Kheyls or tribes into which these families are sub-divided. The same word is frequently used to indicate either a tribe or family or any of its sub-divisions; thus a recent writer spoke of "the Adam Kheyl" and the "Hassan Kheyl" as though they were two distinct tribes or families, whereas the Hassan Kheyl are really but a sub-division of the Adam Kheyl. The fact that this ambiguity takes its origin from the Afghan use of the word Kheyl is no excuse for its retention by us, and I therefore propose to use the word Kheyl to denote the sub-divisions of the larger tribes or families, which I will indicate by the word "family" as the most appropriate term as I will now proceed to show.

The Afghans individually and as a nation trace their descent back to a contemporary of the Arabian prophet, who, they state, was an "Afghan of Hebrew origin," and who, having visited Mecca, was the first Afghan who accepted the Mahomedan faith. Different stories are related of this man, and one probably as correct as any of the others, relates that he married a daughter of Khalid bin Walid, one of the generals or commanders of the Arabian army who became most famous during the lifetime of the prophet, and headed the conquest of Syria. This man's name is given in as many different spellings as there are stories relating to him. Elphinstone terms him "Kyse," James calls him "Koes," and he is frequently disguised under the titles "Kais," "Kish," "Keal," and "Kaish," while "Khaiz" would probably be as accurate as any. English authors as a body seem inclined to grant this "man of many names" any other than a traditionary existence, but I shall not inflict the *pros* and *cons* of the question thus placed at issue before your readers, for the only interest we have in the matter at present is to know that the Afghans with one consent claim him as the father of their race and a direct lineal descendant of King Saul. "Kais," according to the received traditions, had three sons—Surbannai, Batannai and Ghurghashtai, to one or other of whom the majority of the Afghans trace their descent, the remainder connecting themselves with "Kais" by their origin from a union which took place between a woman of the Surbannai branch, with a man named Kurrari or Kurbanee, who had been brought up as a foundling and so named by the father of the woman to whom he was married. The Afghans are thus divided into four great tribes, called after the four men above-named, through whom they claim descent from "Kais." It is to these divisions only that I will hereafter apply the word "tribe," that word being the most applicable as representing a collection or groups of families. Each of these tribes are divided into Kheyls or clans, or, as I shall term them "families," of constantly varying extent and power. These families are sub-divided into smaller Kheyls or clans which I shall term by the Afghan word "Kheyl," *i. e.* tribe, as indicating a body which, though complete in itself, is connected more or less directly with other similar bodies. Of the numerous tribes which exist in Afghanistan, I shall only mention those with whom we are at present more immediately concerned.

Beginning, then, with the Momunds, a family which includes the Turrukzai and the Mulagoree Kheyls, and belonging to the Surbannai tribe, we find them inhabiting the Frontier line immediately north of the Khyber Pass. Their country is almost entirely covered with low, rugged hills, which do not retain the annual snowfall for more than a few days. Agriculture is carried on to some extent by them, and they have a small trade with Peshawur in mats and a peculiar kind of shoe, or sandal, made of palm leaves. They are less turbulent than the Afreedee family, and more amenable in their transactions with us. Like the Khyberees, they exact tolls from all travellers passing through their territory, and likewise upon all rafts which pass down the Cabul river. These rafts are constructed of one or more inflated skins, and form an excellent, though somewhat precarious, means of conveying small quantities of goods down the river either from Cabul or Jellalabad, the descent of the river being comparatively easily made. The strong current and numerous rapids prevent a return journey being made up the river. On arriving at their destination the skins are accordingly taken up, dried, and folded up, after which they are sent on shore back to their original starting place ready for another journey. The Momunds are, like almost all the Afghans, Mahomedans of the Sunni sect, but less strict in the discharge of their duties than the majority of Indian Mussulmans of the same sect. They are divided into several Kheyls, the principal of which is the Turrukzai, already mentioned. Cases of robbery and plunder occasionally occur among these Kheyls, but, as a general rule, the traveller or trader who pays the customary fees or "blackmail" is allowed to pass otherwise unmolested.

The next division of the frontier is that occupied by the Khyberees, who, as their name implies inhabit the Khyber Pass and the surrounding hills. The name does not, however, apply to any one tribe in particular, but is used to denote the different tribes, each of which assumes a portion of the Khyber hills and adjoining territory as their own and thus affect the use of the Pass. The principal tribes, or rather families, connected with the Pass are the Momunds, the Afreedees, the Shenwarees and the Orukzais; the latter belong to the Kurlani tribe, to which the Afreedees also belong. The Shenwarees are of the Surbannai tribe, as are the Momunds, who have been described above. The portion of the Khyberees with which we are at present concerned are the Abdul and Zawar sub-divisions of the Kuki Kheyl of the Afreedee family. These two sub-tribes, as I shall term them to distinguish them from the larger divisions of the tribes, occupy the Khyber Pass as far as Ali Musjid, and have been classed by one author as "desperate robbers." Their combined strength appears to be about 1,160 armed men, but accuracy on this point cannot be expected. Some of the villages of the Kuki Kheyl are the well known resort of the criminals and fugitives from British justice. The sub-tribes near our Frontier engage actively and largely in trade with Peshawur, firewood being the commodity which they principally supply.

From the Kuki territory to the north end of the Kohat Pass is in the possession of the Aka Kheyl of the Afreedee family. This Kheyl is divided into five sub-divisions. They are the—

Bussi sub-tribe with	420	Matchlocks.
Saunzal "	300	"
Sher "	300	"
Sultan "	200	"
Mudday "	200	"
	1,420	Matchlocks.

This Kheyl is occasionally spoken of as the Bussi Kheyl, but the title thus applied is incorrect. This Kheyl, like all those just mentioned, and the Adam Kheyl, which I have yet to describe, hold themselves independent, and do not acknowledge the Ameer of Cabul as having any authority over them. They are among themselves and with their neighbours a turbulent and unruly tribe. A portion of the Kohat Pass borders upon their territory. During the cold season they inhabit the Frontier hills, but remove to the interior during the summer months. They have some cattle and camels, but their mountains afford no ground available for agriculture. As already described, the whole of the Afreedee territory which lies to the east of the Kohat Pass is in the possession of the Adam Kheyl of the Afreedee family, and as it is with these people that the "Kohat Pass dispute" is at present being carried on, I shall give their sub-tribes and localities in more detail than I have thought it necessary to use in describing the other tribes and Kheyls. There are four sub-tribes of the Adam Kheyl, namely:—

Hassan with	880	Matchlocks.
Jowakih "	1,040	"
Ashee "	760	"
Gullee "	980	"
	3,360	Matchlocks.

These sub-tribes are again divided into still smaller tribes according to their villages, but it is unnecessary that we should follow out the tribal division to this extent. Bellew, I may note here, gives the entire strength of this Kheyl at 4,380 matchlocks. There are four villages in the Kohat Pass; these are:—

Akbor	with	180 Matchlocks.
Zoore or Zoone	"	30 "
Sharraki	"	130 "
Akhooee	"	80 "

The first of these (Akhor) is situated to the west of the north end of the Kohat Pass, and is marked on the maps as a fort. It belongs to the Hassan sub-tribe. The other three belong to the Gullee sub-tribe and are near the southern end of the Pass. The Jowakih sub-tribe occupy the south and eastern portion of the territory. North of them is the Hassan sub-tribe who hold the village of Janakhwur, or Yanakhor as it is sometimes spelt and called. The Ashee or Aeshazae hold the ground to the west of the Hassans, and lying between Fort Mackeson and the Yhawaki or Jawakhi territory. The remaining portion of the Adam Kheyl Afreedees territory is held by the Gullee or Pass sub-tribes.

The whole of the Afreedee family are renowned for their turbulent characters and thieving propensities. Unlike the majority of Afghans their oaths are in general as little valuable as their words. Secure in their mountain fastnesses, they have long maintained the wild independence which is their greatest boast. Alike despising the British and the Ameer; they care neither for treaties nor yet for arms. Since the annexation of the Punjab they have proved a constant source of annoyance and trouble, and are likely to continue so as long as we preserve our present style of dealing with them. The Kohat Pass has been blockaded over and over again without the slightest effect on these daring marauders. In 1850, '54, '56, '62, and '65, and now again since '75, the Pass has been closed to the great inconvenience of the traffic between Peshawur and Kohat, although the Government Administration Report declares that the various blockades prior to 1870 produced "good effects!!"

The present closing of the Pass arose in the following manner. So far back as 1853 a treaty or engagement was entered into between the British and the Afreedees, in which the latter were bound to provide for the safety of travellers passing through the Kohat defile and were in return to receive Rs. 5,400, annually from the Government. In '75-'76 they were blockaded for refusing to permit the military road through the Pass to be repaired. Negotiations were opened with a view to securing the repair of the road, and the result was an insolent refusal necessitating the closing of the Pass, and the question remains undecided to the present day.

In giving the above sketch of the Peshawur frontier and its tribes, I am aware that I have omitted many details which some might think of equal importance with others which I have given. But my object is merely to give my readers a general outline sketch of the people with whom we have to deal and their localities, such as would enable them to comprehend more fully what I may have to say hereafter. Without some knowledge of the Frontier and its tribes, it is impossible to understand our somewhat complicated relationship with our Afghan neighbours, but I trust that the information I have now given will be sufficient to obviate all difficulties of this kind.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, 9TH MARCH.

Our Cantonment Magistrate, Major Mayne, left by the last mail for England on a year's furlough.

It was for a long time believed here that the acting appointment would be given to Major Playfair, of the Hazareebagh Jail notoriety, but I find this officer has been otherwise provided for by being posted to Neemuch as Cantonment Magistrate. In one of my previous communications I said that it was extremely probable an officer from one of the native regiments stationed here would be appointed to succeed Major Mayne. My apprehensions on this point have, I find, been fully realised, for Major Hayter, of the Madras Staff Corps, is to be the officiating Cantonment Magistrate. From what I have heard, this officer has passed no examination in law nor has had judicial experience of any kind. What his claims are to the appointment is best known to the Resident, but it is a pity greater judgment should not have been exercised in the selection of an officer who will be entrusted with duties of a most onerous kind.

The Resident leaves in about a week for Mahableshwur, where he will spend the hot weather. I believe he will, with the permission of the Government of India, carry on his work from the hills so as to remove the necessity of appointing any one to act for him here.

The fifth annual banquet of the "Lodge Deccan" is to be given on Monday next, the 12th instant. Though the "Lodge" has been in existence but a few years, it has on its list about 40 members. Its present prosperous condition may, to a great extent, be attributed to the hearty interest taken in its affairs by the retiring master, Mr Wilkinson, the Secretary to the Minister in the W. W. D.; and the Secretary, Mr. Krohn, tutor to His Excellency's sons. The newly elected master is Mr. Bower, assistant master in St. George's School. Messrs. Heenan and Palmer being the Wardens senior and junior respectively, for the year. I may, in my next, give a few particulars about the banquet.

A short account appeared in the *Gazette* a few weeks ago in reference to an assault committed by an Arab chief on the person of a Mr. Johnston, a resident of Hyderabad, and a medical practitioner of some kind. It had been expected by some that the Minister would either suppress the affair altogether, or allow it to drop after merely expressing his displeasure in some way that appeared to him to be suitable; but His Excellency has defeated the wishes of his enemies by ordering a public trial, and has for that purpose appointed a commission of three members, to which no possible objection could be made. The President of the Commission is Syed Fida Hussein Khan, late a pleader of the High Court of Allahabad, and a gentleman of acknowledged ability and reputation. He is well conversant with English as well as Mahomedan law, and in points of procedure and evidence is to a great extent, guided rather by the former than by the latter. For the last two years he has been employed here in framing laws and revising the procedure in force in the Courts of Hyderabad, and has within the past fortnight been appointed Chief Justice of the Appellate Court. The second member of the Commission is Moulvie Mansoor Ali, who for 25 years was a Deputy Magistrate under the British Government, and is here employed in the same capacity; while the third member is the Judge of the Dar-ul-ksza, *i.e.*, the Arab Court. The Minister deserves, therefore, to be congratulated both on the appointment of the Commission and the judicious selection of its members. It has, however, been remarked by some that an officer on the part of the British Government ought to have been placed on the Commission, but I see no reasonable grounds for the suggestion of this kind. There is nothing whatever in the treaty engagements between the British and Nizam's Government which would in any way warrant the former to interfere in such cases. The defendant is a native and the prosecutor is more a native than a European. He has lived for years in Hyderabad; speaks Hindoostanee more fluently than he does English; has many connexions in the city which serve to cut him off from all European society, and is, in fact, more at home among natives than among Christians. There can therefore be no hardship in a case where such a man is the prosecutor and the defendant a native, in the fact of the members of the Commission being all natives. The Commission has already had four sittings, and I believe the trial will yet take a month or more. Both parties are represented by counsel. I may, on a future occasion, touch on the subject again.

BHOSAWUL, 10TH MARCH.

The famine business is keeping this station with its "hands full." Men and trains are constantly on the move. Work appears to be incessant: night and day it is the same, under the old adage, I suppose, "no peace for the wicked," although if the wicked of Bhosawul are now suffering for their past sins, the present style of work is giving them a rough time of it, and by all reports they will be long sufferers as the grain traffic for the so-called famine is expected to extend in its present form till the rains.

The cotton crop in the Berars this year is beyond the average, and over 3,000 press packed bales daily are being moved from the Berar stations for shipment *via* Bombay.

The long pent up agonies of Nagpore are at an end. The legendary 90,000 bags of grain, that had been so long a landmark at that station, have been by Herculean efforts on the part of the traffic officers at *last* cleared. On the night of the 14th ultimo there was not a bag of this formidable reserve; but to illustrate the eagerness of the trading community of the Raipore district and the extent of their grain reserves, by 9 A. M. the next day over 4,000 bags were at the Nagpore station gates clamouring for admission and had not precautionary restrictions been put in force at once, doubtless by 6 P.M. that day over 20,000 bags would have been on the station ground. The grain supply about Nagpore seems to be inexhaustible. There are over 26,000 there *now*.

There have been four funerals within the past month here, I am sorry to have to relate, of men of the traffic and locomotive staff—three guards and one driver. Two of the funerals have been attended with military honours under the direction of Captain F. A. Maurice, commanding the company of volunteers, to which the men belonged. A firing party jointly formed of E. and F. companies paid the last tribute *in life* to the deceased with three rounds of blank cartridges.

Guard Markham's funeral was impressive. The coffin had lain in the Roman Catholic Church during the night preceding the funeral and a full choral mass service was performed over the body. The Roman Catholic Chaplain with all the Church choir accompanied the funeral to the cemetery chanting the service for the dead. The bier was preceded by a firing party of 12 volunteers under the command of Sergeant Pinnock; and Captains Swarbrick and Maurice, Lieutenants Martin and Yeend followed as mourners. The coffin was carried on a tressel bier by Europeans from the Church to the cemetery. The coffin pall was a Union Jack on which were placed the late guard's volunteer helmet, side belt, and bayonet.

Since then a driver named Murrell has been interred. He met his death by falling from his engine on the way to Nandgaum. A passing train ran over his right arm and lacerated him fearfully. He was taken into Nandgaum and lingered for nearly 48 hours, but never became conscious. His arm was amputated close to the shoulder a few hours before his death. This driver was one of the two brothers that collided with their trains between Buranpore and Chandni three years ago. The other brother by that accident lost *his* right arm. This collision may be remembered. It occurred between a goods and troop passenger trains and several of the soldiers were killed and injured.

Our Volunteer annual prize rifle matches are postponed by Captains F. A. Maurice and G. W. F. Swarbrick till June, I hear, in consequence of the heavy traffic in these parts calling for all the time and energy of the staff to meet. I see by the *Bombay Government Gazette* that Colonel LeMesurier, C.S.I., commanding the Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his command. This, I presume, is called on his taking up his appointment in Egypt. The G. I. P. Railway Company will miss him much. He was a good man, and I fear that it will be long before we shall look upon his like again" either in his capacity of Agent or Colonel.

Rumour has it that the Colonelcy of the corps will be kept open for the arrival of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., (the new Govern

APPLICATION FOR *MAN AD INTERI* INJUNCTION IN THE VIRWARI INJUNCTION CASE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SURAT.

(28th *November*, 1876.)

LALUBHAI PARAGJI VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Dayabhai Savaichand, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kevalram Umedram, Government pleader, appeared for the defendant.

This is an application for an injunction to restrain the opponent from the continuance of certain alleged wrongful acts complained of in a suit No. 59 of 1876, in which the applicant sues to restrain the opponent from the committal of such acts, which constitute an injury to his rights. The application is described as one under section 92 of Act VIII. of 1859; but it properly falls under section 93. The plaintiff obtained a decree against the defendant in this Court in appeal No. 57 of 1874, in which his right was affirmed to pay Rs. 479-11-9 as the assessment on his village of Virwari. The decree was made on the 18th February 1876. The defendant's pleader admits that the defendant is now attempting to collect more revenue from the plaintiff than this Court declared to be due. He says: "The defendant is doing this, because more has been collected since 1871. The manner of the defendant's management of the village has not been altered since the decree of this Court was pronounced, because a special appeal has been admitted in the High Court against this Court's decree." The Government pleader admits the truth of the principal allegations in the present application. A proclamation has been issued under section 11 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, for the security of the revenue of the year 1876-77 and men have been placed to prevent the removal of his crops by the plaintiff. The Government pleader says, however, that no other obstacles have been placed in his way. He says, that if plaintiff gives security for the revenue, as he had done from 1871 up to the date of this Court's decree, he will be allowed to remove his crops. This is not a case in which it is necessary to call upon the plaintiff to prove that he has suffered any pecuniary damage, or is likely to suffer any such damage from the steps taken by the defendant to recover from him the same amount of revenue which he paid before this Court made its decree in his favour. That decree was a binding declaration of right between the parties under section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and it declared the proceedings under which a higher assessment than Rs. 479-11-9 was placed on Virwari to be illegal. That decree is still in force, and will remain in force until it is set aside by a higher Court. The admission by the High Court of a special appeal against this Court's decree in no way invalidates that decree. There can be no question then as to the rights of the parties at present. The procedure adopted by the revenue authorities in Virwari is clearly an infraction of the plaintiff's rights; and therefore an injury to plaintiff. He is entitled to an injunction restraining defendant from a continuance of the wrongful acts complained of. The injunction is to last until the suit between the parties is disposed of, or the judgment in the Virwari case is reversed (if it should be reversed), that is till the occurrence of the first of these events, whichever may be first. The defendant to pay all costs of this application.

H. BIRDWOOD, District Judge.

VIRWARI INJUNCTION CASE:

(ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 59 OF 1876.)

16th *February* 1877.

LALUBHAI PARAGJI, SURBHAI KASANJI, BHIMBHAI DAYABHAI, RATANJI DAJI, DAYALJI ENDARJI, KHANDUBHAI DULABHAI, BHIMBHAI DULABHBHAI, DAYALJI KUVERJI, RAGNATHJI NARANJI VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Dayabhai appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Kevalram appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs sue for an injunction restraining the defendant from levying more than Rs. 479-11-9 from them as land revenue due in respect of the village of Virwari in the Jalalpore Taluka of the Surat District; the District Court of Surat having held in Appeal No. 57 of 1874, that the plaintiffs were not liable to pay more than that sum. Plaintiffs pray also that the defendant may be enjoined not to attach the plaintiffs' property for the purpose of levying a higher assessment, or to place any obstruction in their way by placing men to watch the village crops. Plaintiffs pray that the defendant be enjoined to remove the obstruction which has already been placed. Cause of action is said to have been given on the 14th November 1876, when a proclamation of sale was made. The nature of the proclamation is not stated in the plaint. The plaintiffs' pleader explains that the proclamation referred to was one under section 11 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, and that men were placed in the field to prevent him cutting and removing his crops, until he should pay the full survey assessment.

The answer to the plaint is:—(1.) That the defendant is willing, on further consideration, to collect only the *bandhi jumma* assessment, pending the decision of the High Court in the Virvari case. (2.) That if the plaintiff had settled the matter on the issue of the proclamation, this suit would have been unnecessary.

An *ad interim* injunction has already been issued in this case for the reasons shown in my order of the 28th November 1876 on the plaintiff's application No. 414 of 1876, the papers in which must be kept with the papers in this case. As the defendant is willing to abide by the decree of this Court, pending the decision of the High Court, it is unnecessary for this Court to repeat here its reasons, which it has already recorded in the application for an *ad interim* injunction, for holding that the plaintiff is entitled to the injction sued for. Practically, the defendant admitt now the plaintiff's right to such an injunction. It is not, however, necessary now to order the removal of any men from the plaintiffs' field, as, since the issue of the *ad interim* injunction, no men have been kept in their field. And no men will, of course, now be placed there. Nor will plaintiffs' property be attached for the purpose of levying the full assessment. It will be sufficient to issue an injunction, restraining the defendant generally from levying a higher assessment than Rs. 479-11-9, annually, from the plaintiffs, till the decision of this Court in Appeal No. 57 of 1874 is set aside. The Court orders the issue of such an injunction accordingly. The defendant to pay all costs. With reference to the second answer to the plaint, the Court cannot hold that the suit was unnecessary.

H. BIRDWOOD, District Judge.

APPLICATION IN THE VISALPUR INJUNCTION CASE.

Surat, 23*rd December* 1876.

The allegations contained in this petition are not disputed by the Government pleader, who opposes this application only on the ground that the defendant has appealed against the District Court's judgment in favour of the applicant; that the appeal has been argued, and that only the judgment of the High Court remains to be delivered. It is argued that in the event of the decision of this Court being reversed, the defendant would have no hold over the plaintiffs' crops for the purpose of realizing the full assessment on his village of Visalpur, if an injunction were now issued as prayed for. The rights of the parties are determined by the decision of this Court. The proceedings of the defendant in taking precautionary measures for the realization of the full assessment in anticipation of a favourable decision by the High Court, is an infraction of the plaintiff's rights. The defendant is not entitled to place men in the plaintiff's field to prevent the removal of his crops for the purpose of realizing a higher assessment from plaintiff than is due by him. An injunction, must, therefore, issue as prayed for, pending the decision of the suit now brought by plaintiff. The defendant to pay all costs of this application. The injunction to last until the decree of this Court is reversed or the pending suit is disposed of, whichever event may happen first.

H. BIRDWOOD, District Judge.

VISALPUR INJUNCTION CASE:

(PLEA UNDER THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT.)

21*st February* 1877.

BIMBHAI SUNDARJEE, KALANJEE RAGNATHJEE, LALU JIVAN, LALU VASANJEE, PARAGJEE JIVANJEE, BHIMBHAI LALBHAI, NARANJEE SUNDARJEE AND DAJEE LALBHAI VS. THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Dayabhai Savaichand appeared for the plaintiffs Mr. Kewulram Umedram, Government Pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs sue for an injunction to restrain the defendant from levying from them more than Rs. 28-4-4 as land revenue in respect of the village of Visalpur, the District Court of Surat having decreed in Original Suit No. 1 of 1872 that they were not liable to pay a larger sum. The plaintiffs allege that they are ready to pay the sum legally due by them; but that the Revenue authorities wish to recover Rs. 1,155-11-9 for the Samvat year 1933 (A. D. 1876-77), and have, for the purpose of realizing such sum, directed by proclamation that their crops shall not be reaped, until such larger sum is paid, and placed men in the village to prevent the reaping of their crops. The plaintiffs are, therefore, unable to remove their crops, and state that they are put to a heavy loss by the damage done to their crops. The plaintiffs pray further that the defendant may be enjoined not to attach their property for the levy of the assessment now demanded, or to put any obstruction in their way by placing men to watch the crops; also that the defendant may be enjoined to remove the men now in the village.

The defendant replies that under section 3, clause c and section 11 of Act X. of 1876 the plaintiffs ought to have appealed either to the Revenue Commissioner or to Government. Until they have so appealed, they cannot sue in the Civil Court.

The papers in the Visalpur case are now before the High Court, the Government having appealed against the decision of Baron Larpent, Acting Judge of this Court, dated the 7th April 1873, in the plaintiffs' favour. The Government pleader does not dispute the truth of the principal allegations contained in the plaint. This District Court has decreed that the plaintiffs are liable to pay only Rs. 28-4-4 as annual assessment on their village of Visalpur; the defendant has, however, taken precautionary measures under chapter II. of Regulation XVII. of 1827 for securing a higher revenue.

The reply to the plaint raises the issue whether this suit is barred by "the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876."

That Act, with the exception of a clause which has no application to the present suit, came into force "on the passing thereof," &c., on the 28th March 1876. The present suit was instituted on the 13th December 1876.

The defendant relies evidently on the first para of clause c of section 4—and not on section 3, as stated in the answer to the plaint, for that section is merely an interpretation clause—and on section 11 of the Act.

The first part of clause c of section 4 provides that, subject to certain exceptions, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction as to any claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings for the realization of land revenue.

The proviso to the section enacts, among other things, that if any person claim to hold land wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue under a judgment by a Court of law, such claim shall be cognizable in the Civil Court.

The plaintiffs claim to hold their village partially exempt from payment of land revenue under a judgment of this District Court, which has not yet been reversed by a superior Court. It is on such claim that they base their right to the injunction prayed for. Such claim can be recognized under section 4 of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, and this Court can, therefore, enquire also whether any consequential relief can be granted.

The question then is whether section 11 of the Act bars the suit. I do not think that it does. That section provides that "no Civil Court shall entertain any suit against Government on account of any act or omission of any revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force, as within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present." Now chapter II. of Regulation XVII. of 1827 allows no appeal to the Revenue Commissioner or to Government against any proceedings taken by the Collector under it. The only way provided in that chapter by which an occupant may release himself from the operation of the rules contained in it is by "furnishing security satisfactory to the Collector, or other person authorized by him to take it for the payment of the Revenue as it becomes due." No resort to any authority higher than the Collector, is anywhere contemplated in the chapter. Section 9 of "the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876," contains rules as to appeals from Revenue officers. But that section refers to cases "in which, but for the passing of this Act, any act or omission of a Revenue officer would have been open to question in Civil Court." That is, it refers to the class of cases in which, before the passing of the Act, the Civil Courts would have had jurisdiction, but in which, since the passing of the Act, they have had no jurisdiction. The present case does not belong to that class, as has already been shown. Therefore, there seems to be no law which allow the plaintiffs an appeal to any higher authority than the Collector against the precautionary proceedings taken by him for securing a higher assessment from them than they were legally liable to pay. The suit is not, therefore, barred by any provision of Act X of 1876.

It is not necessary to call upon the plaintiffs to prove that they have suffered any pecuniary damage, or are likely to suffer any such damage from the Collector's proceedings. The decree of this Court in Original Suit No. 4 of 1872 was a binding declaration of right between the parties, under section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is still in force, and there can be no question, therefore, as to the rights of the parties, at present. The procedure adopted by the Revenue authorities in Visalpur is an infraction of the plaintiffs' rights and therefore an injury to them, and they are entitled to the injunction prayed for, until the decree of this Court in their favour is set aside by a higher Court. The Court orders the issue of such an injunction. The defendant is to pay all costs.

H. BIRDWOOD, District Judge.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT IN THE ALIBAG FOREST FRAUDS' CASE.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of 7th March.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

26*th February* 1877.

QUEEN VS. HANMANTRAO MADHOJI KHADKE AND OTHERS.

WE come to a nice consideration of the evidence which we have thus sifted out as relevant. Every portion of that evidence has been so fully discussed between the counsel on both sides and the Court during the hearing of the appeal that it is unnecessary for us to do more than state briefly the conclusions at which we have arrived. The accounts of the broker, Ladah Haji, appears to us to be reliable. The method in which the entries were made has been already described, and it seems to to have been one calculated to secure correctness in the entries. The accounts are in the name of Sakharam Suntoji and Company. Sakharam Suntoji is the accused No. 2. An agent of Sakharam was always present when the weighing took place, and took a memorandum of the weight similar to that taken by Ladah Haji's man Khemji (witness No. 21), Sakharam's clerk (witness No. 20) wrote up the entries in one of the books kept by Ladah Haji, and Ladah Haji's clerk wrote up corresponding books to be kept by Sakharam. These books (exhibits 74 and 75) were given by Ladah Haji's clerk to Sakharam and Hanmanta and were found by the police (witness No. 4) in the possession of Hanmanta. There seems therefore no ground whatever on which Hanmanta or Sakharam, or any of their partners, can dispute the general correctness of Ladah Haji's books, and in point of fact no argument has been used against them except a vague suggestion that it was to the interest of the broker to exaggerate the quantity of wood received by him on commission. The accounts, which have been described as the genuine accounts of the firm kept at the different depots in Alibagh, have been thoroughly dissected by the witness Eshwant Ganesh (No. 68) and the result embodied in an abstract statement (exhibit 160). We are satisfied of the general correctness of this statement. The result is that, after deducting the wood still lying at the bunders in Alibagh, the quantity of wood shown by the contractor's own accounts to have been brought down from the forests, corresponds almost exactly with the quantity shown by the brokers' accounts to have been imported into Bombay. The very small difference between the two quantities may be explained by the slight diminution of weight which always occurs from the drying up of the wood. Thus the contractors' books and the brokers' books correspond, and mutually corroborate one another. The contractors' books are further corroborated by the circumstance that they correspond with the accounts of the Fore-t Department in regard to the quantity of wood on which fees were paid. The result of the examination of accounts is to satisfy us that during the year 1874-75 those were exported from Alibagh to Bombay above 13,000 candies of wood, and that fees were paid by the contractors on no more than 5,254 candies. The loss thus occasioned to Government is stated to have been nearly Rs. 5,000. A faint attempt has, indeed, been made to argue that a portion of the wood exported may not have been cut from the Government forests at all. But a number of pateis have been called by the prosecution to prove that in the year in question no wood was cut except in Government forests. The patels of all the other villages seem to have been summoned, and appear not to have been examined only because there was no cross-examination of those who were examined, and because the accused persons did not defend themselves on the ground now suggested. No witness was called for the defence, to prove that there had been any cuttings elsewhere than in Government forests. The false accounts for previous years are prepared with a view to show such cuttings; but the false accounts for 1874-75 contain no such suggestion, but attempt to explain the non-payment of fees in a different manner. We are satisfied that all the wood exported in 1874-75 had been cut in Government forests. That the excessive cutting and exportation of wood was part of an organised and long continued system of fraud connived at by the forest officials, is, we think, clear from the evidence, and especially from the statements of Rajaram (No. 64) and Raghoonath (No. 57). These persons are undoubtedly accomplices, that is to say, being employed as clerks by some of the accused, they at the dictation of their employers prepared false account books with the object of showing that fees had been paid on all the wood on which they ought to have been paid. As accomplices, the evidence of Rajaram and Raghoonath must be received with caution, and unless corroborated, it cannot be held sufficient for the conviction of any one of the accused. But we entertain no doubt that, in their account of what went on at the depots, and in their description of the system according to which the false accounts were prepared, and of the object with which they were prepared, Raghoonath and Rajaram are on the whole reliable witnesses. They were subjected to a very long and close examination, and their statements on the above points are in most respects fully confirmed by other evidence in the case, and especially by the accounts which they themselves kept at the depots, and the accounts which they themselves assisted in fabricating. We are satisfied of the truth of their statements as to the manner in which the frauds were perpetrated; but we have still to consider how far they are corroborated as to the identity of those of the accused persons whom they mention as concerned in the frauds. The respondents whom they implicate as concerned in the fabrication of the false accounts are Hanmanta, (accused No. 1,) Sakharam, (No. 2,) and Mahadaji (No. 4). They are sufficiently corroborated on this joint by witness Nos. 49, 47, 48, and 51. Some of the forged books were found in the possession of Hanmanta by the police inspector (witness No. 4.) We find it proved that the three respondents Hanmanta, Sakharam, and Mahadaji were concerned in the fabrication of the false accounts. The contract with Government was in the name of Hanmanta (No. 1) and he is shown to have been the principal actor in all that went on in the forests and at the depots. He was concerned in the fabrication of the books, and there can be no doubt of his complicity in the frauds. Sakharam (No. 2,) is shown to have been a partner in the contract. He joined with Hanmanta (No. 1) in obtaining advances for carrying out the contract (witnesses Nos. 16 and 25.) The broker's accounts were kept in his name. He or his agent superintended the weighing of the wood which arrived in Bombay. He settled accounts with the broker. He joined with Hanmanta in executing to the broker a mortgage (exhibit 180) of all the wood lying at the depots. The Session Judge has discredited this mortgage, but it is sufficiently established by an entry of the mortgage not noticed by the Sessions Judge made in exhibit 75, a book to which we have already referred as having been written up for Sakharam by Ladah Haji's clerk. Sakharam took an active part in the fabrication of the false books. His complicity is fully proved. Mahadaji (No. 4) took a principal part in the fabrication of accounts. There is evidence that he was a partner (witnesses Nos. 40, 57, and 64). But there is no satisfactory evidence that in the year 1874-75 he took any part in the affairs of the partnership, beyond visiting one of the forests before the cutting commenced (witness No. 37.) We do not think that we should be justified in reversing the judgment of acquittal deliberately arrived at by the Sessions Judge and assessors merely on the ground that after the frauds were discovered, Mahadaji assisted his partners to conceal those frauds. He might be proceeded against in a Court of competent jurisdiction for fabrication of false evidence, but proof of complicity after the fact is not in itself sufficient to prove that Mahadaji was an accessory before the fact. The evidence against Harri (No. 7) and Patlia (No. 9) is quite insufficient for conviction. It is not satisfactorily shown that they were partners in the contract; and even if they were—and here is no evidence to bring home to them any actual complicity in the frauds—it is impossible to maintain the proposition that every member of a firm is criminally liable for every fraud committed by any of his partners. It having been established to the satisfaction of the Court that Hanmanta (No. 1)and Sakharam (No. 2) conspired to commit the frauds alleged in the 11th head of charge, it remains to consider whether this fraud can be brought within the definition of theft. In the Court below, and at first in this Court, the prosecution laboured to show that a theft took place when the wood was cut and removed from the forests. But the difficulty of establishing this point induced the Advocate General, at a late stage in the hearing of the appeal, to abandon the ground previously occupied and to adopt as consisting the theft the act of removing the wood from the depots. It would no doubt be difficulty, if not impossible, to prove that the dishonest intention commenced with the cutting and removal of the wood from the forests. It is true that the contractor cut much more wood than his contract allowed him to cut, but by the terms of the contract, this proceedings subjected him only to the obligation of paying the price of the wood cut, and a trifling fine. During the three years over which the contracts extended, the contractor had been allowed to pay fees for more than double the quantity of wood which his contracts entitled to cut. This must have been reported to Mr. Hewett, the Assistant Conservator of Fore-ts (witness No. 2), and he made no objection to it, although he says in his evidence that had he known of the extent to which the practice was carried, he should have objected to it. It is clear, therefore, that the contractor had not, during the three years over which the contract extended, been held to his contract, but had been allowed to cut as much wood as he pleased, on condition only that he paid the Government fees. After such licence, whether express or by ratification, had been for so long a period extended to the contractor by the officers of the Forest Department, it would be difficult to hold that the act of cutting a large quantity of wood necessarily indicated an immediate dishonest intention. Moreover, by the terms of the contract, the contractor was bound to deliver all the wood into the charge of the forest officers at the appointed depots; and we consider that the evidence shows that this was done. So that, if we were required to find that a theft had been committed in the forest, the prosecution would have to make the somewhat absurd admission that there had been a restation of the stolen property at the depots. The Advocate General has therefore preferred to abandon this ground of attack and to base the accusation of theft upon what took place at the depots; and fortunately for his argument, the charges in the Sessions Court were so framed as to allow of this charge of position being made, without it being possible to say that the accused persons are prejudicial or taken by surprise. Confining our attention, then, to what took place at the depots, we find regular the system of business to be that described—and no doubt correctly described by—Mr. Hewett. "When the wood has been felled, it is cut up into billets, which are removed to the depots specified in the contract. At the depot the billets are stacked. When there is a large quantity, the Assistant Conservator comes, if he can, to weigh them. If he cannot, the inspector weighs them, and sometimes the muccadum does it. If the muccadum has done it, it is the inspector's business afterwards to test that weighing. When the weighing is finished the contractor receives from the inspector a memorandum addressed to the mamlutdar, stating that so many candies have been weighed and given to the contractor at a certain rate, and that so much money has to be paid in. The contractor takes the money and the memorandum to the mamlutdar and pays in the amount mentioned to him. The mamlutdar credits the money, and tells the inspector that he has received so much money. After the reply of the mamlutdar, the contractor obtains possession of the wood." From this statement two facts appear perfectly clear,—viz., first, that the wood when stacked at the depots was in the possession of the forest inspector, until the fees were paid; and secondly, that the contractor could not lawfully remove any of the wood until the fees had been paid. The definition of theft in the I. P. Code is the following: "Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft." It has been argued for the defence that the contractor had the consent of the forest inspector, in whose possession the wood was, to its removal. That is probable enough, for the wood was in the power of the inspector, and it is in evidence that the Inspector Dwarkanath Sakharam made a false report to Mr. Hewett as to the quantity of wood, and he seems to have absconded when the frauds were discovered. But the fraudulent consent of the inspector does not affect the case against those concerned in the dishonest removal of the wood. The Inspector was a servant of Government and the wood was in his possession on account of Government. By section 27 of the Penal Code—"When property is in the possession of a person's wife, clerk, or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person's possession within the meaning of the Code." The definition in section 11 of the word "person" is sufficiently wide to include the Government, as representative of the whole community. The possession therefore of the inspector was the possession of Government, and a consent which he was not authorized to give cannot be construed in favour of the accomplice of his breach of trust into the consent of Government. The respondents Hanmanta and Sakharam are shown to have entered into a conspiracy to remove certain wood, intending thereby dishonestly to take it out of the possession of Government without the consent of Government. The removal of the wood under such circumstances comes within the definition of theft, and Hanmanta and Sakharam must be convicted of the abstment of such theft. The only respondent whose case we have not yet considered is Vishnoo (accused No. 13.) He was a forest mucadum temporarily employed in 1874-75. He is charged with receiving bribes, amounting to Rs. 54. The only evidence in this point is that of the accomplice Raghoonath, whose statement is not corroborated, but contradicted by the contractor's accounts, in which the sums alleged by Raghoonath to have been paid to Vishnoo are entered as paid to one of the partners of Hanmanta. It may be, as Raghoonath says, that this was a false entry, intended to disguise the real truth; but the question is whether the statement of the accomplice is corroborated, and it is clear that the accounts contain no corroboration. Vishnoo is further charged with allowing the contractor to cut wood in the forests which ought not to have been cut; but for reasons which we have already stated, this cannot be construed into abetment of theft the prosecution having abandoned the allegation that the cutting and removal of the wood from the forests constituted theft. Finally, Vishnoo is accused of having, by omitting to weigh some wood altogether, and by a fraudulent method of weighing other wood, assisted the contractor in the theft committed at the depôts, and if this could be established against Vishnoo, the offence of abetment would be made out. But the only evidence on the point is that of the accomplice Raghoonath and of Krishna (No. 45) a sepoy in the Forest Department. All the assessors recorded their opinion that "Krishna sepoy is not in the least to be believed," and the Sessions Judge rejected him as no better than an accomplice. The Sessions Judge was strongly of opinion that the whole story about the false weighing bear a concoction, and that it had been worked up by the accomplices after the Magistrate had examined them. Without saying that we concur in this view, we think that, when the prosecution asks this Court to reverse a judgment of acquittal, it ought to be able to show some stronger evidence than the statements of an accomplice, and of a witness who was entirely disbelieved by the Sessions Judge and the assessors. We reverse the conviction and sentence recorded against Hanmunta, (accused No. 1) in the Sessions Court. We reject the appeals made by the Government of Bombay against the judgment of acquittal recorded by the Sessions Court in the instance of Mahadaji, (accused No. 4) Hari (accused No. 6) Patlia (accused No. 7) and Vishnoo (accused No. 13). The appeal by the Government of Bombay against the judgment of acquittal recorded by the Sessions Court in the instance of Appaji (accused No. 14) has been permitted to be withdrawn. The Court finds that Hanmunta, (accused No. 1) and Sakharam, (accused No. 2) between the 31st October 1874 and the 30th June 1875, abetted the commission of theft at Chowre, Shenvai, and Shilosee, in the Alibag Collectorate, of about 8,000 candies of wood, the property of the Government of Bombay, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 379 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. And the Court directs that the said Hanmunta and Sakharam be rigorously imprisoned for two years, and that they do each pay a fine of 1,000 rupees, or in default do undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of nine months. The sentence of imprisonment on Hanmunta (No. 1) is to commence from the date on which he was sentenced by the Sessions Court.

MR. ELLIS.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE Madras Government loses a wise Councillor, and Madras Society a genial, versatile, and many-sided man in the departure, yesterday afternoon for Naples *via* Bombay, of Robert Staunton Ellis, Companion of the Bath, and late Junior Member of the Executive Council. Mr. Ellis's services in this Presidency have been long and varied, as old residents with tenacious memories will recollect; for those whose acquaintanceship with the Presidency is of recent date, it may be interesting to note the following record of service:—

1844. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 26th November 1846. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 26th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Registrar of the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Adawlut, 29th November 1852. Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Nacpoor Commission, 15th September 1854. On medical certificate to Europe from 9th May 1858 to 6th November 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th March 1860. Sub-Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Special Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from the 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor-General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, G. 24th March 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1867. Officiating Member of Council from 22nd December 1869 to 6th March 1870, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872. Member of Council, 26th November 1872. Furlough to Europe for one year, from 2nd August 1873, 24th February 1875. Provisional Member of Council, 31st March 1874. Member of Council, 9th March 1875.—25 years 1 month, 13 days.

Though the proceedings of the Council are held to be strictly private, yet there are chinks in the walls through which occasional sounds come to enlighten outer barbarians, and there is near at hand an aviary of "birds of the air" who convey intimations of what was done under certain circumstances. Thus, we have heard a good deal at different times of Mr. Ellis's liberal tendencies in a place where liberalism is likely to be choked by musty precedents and restrained by iron-bound official routine. For instance, we all know, on more or less good authority, that in the Weld imbroglio, Mr. Ellis used all the power he possessed to achieve a result vastly different to that which was recorded. Members of the service especially have occasion to be very grateful to the retiring member for his action in that respect, and we have yet to learn that Hindus would have had any cause for real grievance if the notorious minutes which were penned had never been written. Whilst considerable regret may be felt at Mr. Ellis's departure from Madras, there is satisfaction in the knowledge that he has been called up higher, and he proceeds to take a place nearer to the fountain head of authority in all matters Indian. He goes from a secret Council to a secret Council, where all we are likely to hear of him is in the shape of a dissent from some despatch or other of the Secretary of State. But whether we hear of it or not, of one thing we may rest certain, and that is the interests of Madras will not be allowed to suffer in the Indian Council without strong and energetic protest. The wider sphere of usefulness is sure to bring greater honours to Mr. Ellis than he at present possesses. There are few members of the Indian Council who are not mere birds of the air of India or of a purely English Order, and we may expect any day to hear of Mr. Ellis's arrival in England, if not earlier, to hear of his knighthood. Is this all? We scarcely think so. Members of the Indian Council have a good chance of becoming Indian Governors. Sir Henry Anderson, if report speaks truly, would have succeeded Sir Philip Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay but for his pronounced Liberalism. Sir Bartle Frere proceeds to South Africa as chief ruler. Sir Garnet Wolseley, if rumour speaketh not falsely, is likely to be Commander-in-Chief ere many years are past. Mr. Ellis may never come to Madras as Governor—experience teaches that those who have been subordinates do not make good supreme rulers: in the place where they once served they are not always superior to cliques,—but it is quite "on the cards" that among the future Governors of the Indian Presidencies the departing Madras Civilian may find a place. None will be more ready to wish well to Mr. Ellis in a Councillor's, a Governor's, or in any other sphere, than those who have known him longest and best during his work and residence in Madras.

BAMBOOS SEEDING.

"MYSOREAN," sends the following to the *Madras Mail*:—"In the Belligirirungum Hills in the south-east of Mysore, the giant bamboo is seeding. Whilst in camp lately, in a remote valley in the hills, a large number of villagers from the Chamraj Nuggar Taluk, taking advantage of the escort of my camp, followed us, and collected immense quantities. It is known amongst the people as bamboo rice, but though when in the husk resembles paddy cleaned, it is much more like wheat but the grains are somewhat smaller and longer. It is collected by simply sweeping up the fallen seed under the clumps, and winnowing it by hand. When boiled it has the appearance of wheat rather than of rice, and is sweet and palatable, and much more satisfying than rice. One level valley, about three miles in length in which I was encamped, was one mass of magnificent bamboo clumps, all shedding their seed plentifully. This has been going on since October. The number and variety of animals feeding on the seed was extraordinary; armies of rats, flocks of birds, jungle fowl, samber, spotted deer, pig, and large squirrels might be seen engaged in the feast. I believe the native statement that the bamboo seeds but once in sixty years, to be approximately correct; that it then dies is quite true. In the Belligirirungums, only a few of the oldest Sholigas, the hill tribes remember the bamboo seeding before; these patriarchs say they have seen their children. In 1866 or '67 the bamboo in Coorg seeded and died, from which it appears that the seeding is not universal at one period throughout the country, but only so in certain tracts; in these every clump is affected at one and the same time. The dried clumps fall about three years after they die, by which time the young plants around are eight or ten feet high. The surplus plants are killed off by over-crowding; the remainder form clumps, which are said to be mature in twelve years."

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